

INTIMATIONS

VICTOR RECORDS.

THE RECORDS OF QUALITY.

LARGE SHIPMENT

JUST RECEIVED.

Give us a call and make your selection.

MOUTRIE'S

VICTOR AGENTS.

B. V. D. UNDERVESTS, DRAWERS
SLEEPING SUITS
UNION SUITSGo to business keen and cool in
Loose-Fitting
B. V. D.
(Trade Mark)These zephyr weight Coat Cut
Undervests and Knee Length
Drawers fit easily and perfectly.
Every stitch is stout
enough to withstand any
reasonable strain. Truly,
the best value in underwear.

OBTAINABLE AT

MACKINTOSH

CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 29.



WHY SHOULD ONE DRINK

No. 10 WHISKY?

BECAUSE ONE OUGHT.

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

SOLE AGENTS.

TELEPHONE No. 636.

INDIGESTION
Biliousness-FlatulenceThese distressing ailments and a great many other troubles
besides, arise from a disordered state of the stomach, liver and
bowels, and can only be banished by restoring those organs to proper
working order so that they can digest food thoroughly and naturally.
Indigestion and its attendant miseries yield to Mother Seigel's Syrup.

YIELD TO MOTHER

SEIGEL'S SYRUP

This popular remedy contains medicinal extracts and other ingredients
which tone up the stomach, gently stimulate the liver, regulate the
action of the bowels, and thus restore these organs to healthful
activity. Thousands of people avoid indigestion and all its
consequences just by taking thirty drops of Mother Seigel's
Syrup daily, after meals. Their appetite is improved, they
eat without fear of pain to follow, and the whole system
benefits accordingly. Their pleasant experience may
be yours, if you take Mother Seigel's Syrup.THE IDEAL
DIGESTIVE TONIC

100

CANTON NEWS

(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG HONG
SHAN PO.")

CANTON, September 14th.

RESIGNATION OF GERMAN.

The Superintendent of Police has received reports stating that all Germans in the Kowloon Customs have resigned. They were sent to Feng Chau (Hanan) soon after their arrival at Canton.

MEETING IN THE PUBLIC PARK.

The Members of the Military Government held a meeting yesterday in the Public Park, Whampoa. They decided (1) to train 10 divisions for the Northern expedition (2) to send the 3rd division of Yunnan troops to assist Hunan and the 4th with the navy to attack Fukien (3) to ask the Special Parliament to vote a big loan for purchasing arms.

TROOPS FOR HUNAN.

Luk Wing-ting has sent 18 regiments to assist Hunan. These troops have arrived on the Hunan borders. General Luk has ordered Tam Ho-ming, Kwangsi Tachun to raise a loan of \$1,500,000 from the people for military expenses, and to establish food stations for expeditions.

Chun Ping-kwan, the Tachun, has received a telegram from Tam Yung-wei, Hunan Tachun, stating that he has resigned, upon the arrival of the Tachun. He Lung-cho who assumed office yesterday.

THE FUTURE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

Li Fook-lam, Commander of Fook troops in Honan will be appointed Superintendent of Police. He will carry out the new duties in addition to those of his present office.

THE GENERALISSIMO.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has ordered 2,000 uniforms for his bodyguards. Most of these uniforms cost \$50 each.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has appointed Chan Kwong-ming Commander-in-Chief of his troops. Many other persons have been appointed secretaries and advisers.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen will go to Hong Shan to persuade Tong Shui to help the Southern Government.

CHINESE TROOPS FOR EUROPE.

SEVERAL GENERALS OFFER SERVICES.

More telegrams have been received from military commanders in the provinces offering themselves to go to the fighting fronts (says the Peking Daily News). Among those who have expressed their willingness to participate in measuring swords with Germans and Austrians are General Chang Chin-yao, Commissioner for the Suppression of tui in Anhwei, Honan, Shantung and Kiangsu; General Lo Pei-chin, Commander of the Yunnan and Kweichow Troops in Szechwan; General Lung Chik-wong, Director of Mining Affairs in Kwangtung; and General Ku Ping-chin, a divisional commander in Yunnan.

An officer on the General Staff, in commenting upon the offer of these generals to go to Europe with their picked troops, states that the Model Army should be sent along if the Government ever makes up its mind to contribute a fighting force to the Allied cause. In his opinion, the Model Army, though now consisting of not more than 1,700 soldiers, is the best regiment China has. Its rank and file are composed of former lieutenants and captains of the army and most of its officers have received western training.

General Chang Yao-chin is the Commander of the 7th Division. One division consists of twelve thousand soldiers. His troops were sent to Szechwan by the late President Yuan Shih-kai to fight the revolutionists during the first monarchical movement, and they were badly beaten on account of their ignorance of the geographical conditions in the province.

General Lo Pei-chin has under his command 15,000 men, most of whom are natives of Yunnan and Kweichow. They are good mountain climbers, and will be useful in the Alpine region. Properly commanded and well supplied with munitions, they can easily prove themselves good fighters.

General Lung Chik-wong has about thirty thousand soldiers in his Island Empire, Chingchow, Kwangtung. As Governor of Kwangtung, he used to command more than eighty gings. When he was exiled to the Chinese St. Helena, he left a considerable number of troops with the then Civil Governor, Mr. Chu Ching-lan. However, he still has sufficient forces to be immune from any attack by his jealous associates. It is these troops whom he offers to lead to Europe.

General Ku Ping-chin, a Yunnan divisional commander, has also offered his troops to the Government in case it should decide to send a force abroad. In his telegram to the Government he states that unless China actually participates in the War, the recent war proclamation, which he thoroughly endorsed, has little or no significance. He points out that Chinese may not be good fighters, but it is certain that they can be expected to do their level best if they are given a chance to be sent to the fighting fronts.

The Prime Minister has sent telegraphic replies to each of these Generals, thanking them for their patriotism and their willingness to improve the position of China among the nations of the world. Should the Government ever decide to send troops to Europe, he stated, their offers would be considered, and their services enlisted.

THE IRON INDUSTRY IN JAPAN.
RECENT DEVELOPMENTS.

Of late a number of projects have been launched in Japan for establishing iron-works. These projects will, no doubt, be further stimulated by the action taken by the U.S. Government in prohibiting the export of iron and steel goods. To begin with, the Tokai Kogyo Kaisha was recently established. It has bought an extensive tract of land in a suburb of Wakamatsu, where workshops are being erected. These will be completed next month, and when the plant and equipment are ready, the company will be able to turn out 30,000 tons of shipbuilding materials, iron plate, and rails a year. Another iron manufacturing company in course of flotation is the Fuji Seiko Kaisha, with a capital of Yen 6,000,000.

The Nippon Kotetsu Kaisha also recently invited subscriptions from the public to its capital of Yen 1,000,000. There is besides the gigantic project, already reported in our news columns, of the Kibara family, of Osaka, with a capital of Yen 10,000,000. Mr. Yasukawa, a well-known mine-owner in Kyushu, has acquired an iron mine in China, and is arranging to establish a company with a capital of Yen 10,000,000 for the purpose of exploiting it. The Toyo Seitetsu Kaisha has lately increased its capital to Yen 30,000,000, and has bought an extensive site in Kyushu for new workshops, the building of which will be commenced in April next. When these new factories have been completed, the company will be able to produce 170,000 tons of pig iron a year. Of this quantity 85,000 tons will be supplied as a whole out of the remaining 85,000 tons it is calculated to produce 75,000 tons of steel. It will be a year or two, however, before the new workshops of the company are in full working order. In addition, the South Manchuria Railway Company and the Okura Company have launched projects for large undertakings in China. The Mitsubishi and the Kawasaki Dockyard companies are also credited with similar projects. The Government Iron Foundry at Wakamatsu is carrying out very large extensions of its operations, the plan spreading over five years up to 1921. It is also said that Messrs. Suzuki & Co. and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha are contemplating undertaking the iron industry in Kyushu. Moreover, some half-dozen smaller iron and steel works, such as the Osaka Seitetsusho and the Ito Kenkyusho, have recently come into being in the neighbourhood of Osaka and Kobe.

At present the total output of iron from Japanese iron foundries falls short of 1,000,000 tons, but it is expected that in two years it will increase to about 2,000,000 tons. It is then thought that the domestic demand for steel will be adequately met by the home product. At the present moment, however, the total quantity of steel available at home amounts to not more than 350,000 tons, and moreover the greater portion of this is for the Navy and Army, the quantity available for general shipbuilding purposes amounting to not more than 50,000 tons. In the present condition of the industry it is impossible, therefore, for Japan to meet her shipbuilding requirements by the home output; she has to rely on an overwhelming measure upon imports, as circumstantially shown in this column a week or so ago. It is said, however, that if she can get the 400,000 tons of American steel said to have been contracted for prior to the American embargo, she will be able to manage to satisfy her demands for a year, or so.—Japan Chronicle.

The British Government has commandeered from firms in Nottingham all the Japanese silk necessary for aeroplane manufacture.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKINS, D.S.P. (N).

REPORTS.

On and from Monday, September 17th, all Reports against Police Reserve defaulters must be sent to the D.S.P. (C.Y.) Office, and not, as hitherto, to the A. S. P. (C.Y.) at Victoria Gaol. As from the above date, the entire business of the Discipline Department will be transferred to the above mentioned Office.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA.

There will be no Band Practices during week ending Saturday, September 22nd.

Orchestra Practices will take place on Monday, September 17th, and on Thursday, September 20th (not on Friday, September 21st, as previously ordered.)

STRENGTH.

Crown Sergeant Chow U Ting reverts to the rank of Constable at his own request.

Crown Sergeant Chan Sik U is appointed Section Commander of Section No. 13.

By Order
T. P. HUGH, A.S.P. (R).

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

1.—STRENGTH.

Private R. J. Wilson (previously discharged from H.K.V.R. on Medical Grounds), joined the Corps on 12. 9. 17 and is posted to "D" Company.

Private H. E. Smith was enrolled on 11. 9. 17, and posted Mounted Section. Private A. W. Hill was enrolled on 7. 9. 17 and posted to "D" Company. Private G. Bristol was enrolled on 12. 9. 17, and posted to "A" Coy., No. 4 Platoon.

Private J. B. Chapman was enrolled on 12. 9. 17, and posted to "D" Company.

Private A. Dransfield was enrolled on 12. 9. 17, and posted to "D" Coy. Private W. A. Dowley was enrolled on 13. 9. 17, and posted to "D" Coy.

Private J. R. Shaw was enrolled on 13. 9. 17, and posted to "D" Coy. Private W. H. Bredin is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 15. 9. 17.

Gunner J. E. Meyer is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 25. 10. 17.

2.—TRANSFERRED.

Pte. K. M. Cumming is transferred from "A" Company to Mounted Section, dated 10th September, 1917.

Pte. F. A. Bristol is transferred from "A" Company to Artillery Company, dated 6th September, 1917.

Gr. F. F. Duckworth is transferred from Artillery Company to "A" Company, No. 4 Platoon, dated 6th September, 1917.

3.—PROMOTION.

Pte. R. E. Sedgwick, Mounted Section, to be Lance Corporal, dated 13th September 1917.

4.—LEAVE.

All applications for leave up to 3 days must be submitted 24 hours before the leave is required. For leave over 3 days' duration, applications must be submitted one clear week before the leave is required.

Captain F. W. Davies is granted 5 weeks' leave from 22nd September, 1917.

Pte. W. W. Pearce is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 16th September, 1917.

Pte. W. B. Hind is granted 1 month's leave, from 12. 9. 17.

Pte. A. D. Gee is granted 1 month's leave, from 12. 9. 17.

Pte. N. MacIntyre is granted 1 month's leave, from 12. 9. 17.

Pte. R. G. Southerton is granted 6 months' leave, from 17. 9. 17.

Spr. D. L. Lyle is granted 1 month's leave, from 13. 9. 17.

Pte. A. Lindsay is granted 12 months' leave, from 8. 9. 17.

Pte. A. W. Smith is granted 3 weeks' leave, from 12. 9. 17.

Pte. P. C. Potts is granted extension of leave until 30. 9. 17.

5.—POSTING OF OFFICERS.

"A" Company.—Company Commander, Captain G. G. Wood, 2nd in Command, Captain A. M. Preston (attached).

No. 1 Platoon.—Platoon Commander, No. 2 Platoon.—Platoon Commander, No. 3 Platoon.—Platoon Commander, No. 4 Platoon.—Platoon Commander, No. 5 Platoon.—Platoon Commander, No. 6 Platoon.—Platoon Commander, No. 7 Platoon.—Platoon Commander, No. 8 Platoon.—Platoon Commander, No. 9 Platoon.—Platoon Commander, No. 10 Platoon.—Platoon Commander, No. 11 Platoon.—Platoon Commander, No. 12 Platoon.—Platoon Commander, No. 13 Platoon.—Platoon Commander, No. 14 Platoon.—Platoon Commander, No. 15 Platoon.—Platoon Commander, No. 16 Platoon.—Platoon Commander, No. 17 Platoon.—Platoon Commander, No. 18 Platoon.—Platoon Commander, No. 19 Platoon.—Platoon Commander, No. 20 Platoon.—Platoon Commander, No. 21 Platoon.—Platoon Commander, No. 22 Platoon.—Platoon Commander, No. 23 Platoon.—Platoon Commander, No. 24 Platoon.—Platoon Commander, No. 25 Platoon.—Platoon Commander, No. 26 Platoon.—Platoon Commander, No. 27 Platoon.—Platoon Commander, No. 28 Platoon.—Platoon Commander, No. 29 Platoon.—Platoon 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HONGKONG MAGISTRACY
A LAPSE.

The case was remanded in which Chinese employed at the Sugar Refinery was charged with the theft of its fill. Mr. Agassiz is defending, and in reply to a remand, said that the man had borne a good character, and had been employed at the Refinery for a number of years. Bail was fixed at \$50.

CUTE WATCHMAN.

When a watchman at Messrs. Hol the godowns saw two coolies wandering near the godowns in the early hours of Friday morning, he became suspicious. He watched the coolies and eventually saw them break open a bag of sugar cane and take a quantity of the contents.

Each of the men was ordered to spend seven days in gaol.

MAGISTERIAL CLEMENCY.

An old Chinese, who appeared to be in a wretched condition, was charged before Mr. Wood with hawking without a licence.

The poor old man admitted the charge. He added that at one time he was the owner of two large rice junks, and was in a prosperous way of business. Then, in the 1906 typhoon, he lost his two junks off Amoy. This left him without any money. For some time past he had been living with a clansman, and the only way he was able to eke out an existence was by hawking some small things. He was unable to afford a licence.

Mr. Wood informed the defendant that he must not hawk without a licence, and then told him to go away.

MILITARY MESSENGER'S THEFTS.

A messenger employed at the Military Headquarters Office was charged with stealing a quantity of paper, valued at \$7.50.

An Indian watchman said he saw the messenger in the Wanchai Post Office carrying a bundle of paper, and when asked where he had got it from the man replied that he had bought it from a Chinese paper shop. The watchman made the messenger take him to the shop, and here the shopkeeper denied having sold the paper, which bore the Government stamp.

Inspector Sim stated that when the defendant was brought to the station, he (the Inspector) went to the man's house, and there, upon opening a box, he found a quantity of autographic paper, which was very expensive.

Capt. Cassell said that the paper was stolen from the clerks' office, where a quantity was kept in stock. The messenger had been employed at Headquarters' office for two years. There had been a good deal of pilfering of late.

The defendant, who said that he took the paper from a waste paper basket, was sent to prison for six weeks with hard labour.

MARCUS PORCIUS CATO Q.
QUESTORI SUO ITERUM.

It appears that I have drawn you—and your scanning's getting better. So I feel I ought to answer you about this morning's letter. You say that thinly-veiled abuse quite puts beyond the pale. A criticism. You, of course, eliminate the veil.

Your mention of the Charter quite misled me, I admit. You find it hard explaining when the metre will not fit. While your subsequent two stanzas seem to be the kind of joke we referred to in our younger days as just a cheap *tu quoque*.

Your crushing peroration, if we clearly think it out, means: "You do not think the same as I, and there can be no doubt. You're placed among those wretched folk, who have the insolence. To differ from my judgment, and who therefore have no sense."

Why not admit things squarely and let the matter pass? I think that you're a "sneaker" you're convinced I am an "ass." But we'd probably discover, if we met at someone's house, that we're two quite-normal people, who love a little grouse.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION
IN CHINA.

U. S. F. GERMANY.

Consequent upon the declaration of war against Germany and the natural cancellation of the treaties and agreements of the two countries, Germany has lost, amongst other things, her right for the construction of the railway line from Chingmen to Ichang. Taking advantage of this opportunity (says the *Peking Daily News*), the Siemens-Carey Company has approached the Ministry of Communications in an endeavour to secure the right for building this line.

It was originally stipulated that this company should build railway lines aggregating 1,100 miles. The Chu-Ching line only occupies 700 miles and the Chow-Hsiang line is of the length of 200 miles only. The balance of 200 miles will thus be made up by the line from Chingmen to Ichang, which is now being negotiated.

THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

THE NAVY LEAGUE'S
REPRESENTATION.

The following is a copy of a letter sent by the local branch of the Navy League to the parent organization in London, confirming and amplifying the telegram previously dispatched on the subject of the Service Dollar in Hongkong:

P. J. Hannan, Esq.,
General Secretary of the Navy League,
13, Victoria Street, London, S.W.
8th September, 1917.

Dear Sir, I beg to confirm my telegram of the 28th ultimo reading as follows:

Hongkong branch navy league strongly supports application, actual and military services for relief from unbearable hardship caused by high rate of exchange, which reduces local pay silver currency by over one-third. Publish this London newspapers.

In case this question of local currency is not clear to you, I will endeavour to explain the position in this port, and, indeed, in China generally.

The currency of Hongkong and of China may be said to be the silver or Mexican dollar, the sterling equivalent of which fluctuates from day to day with the price of silver on the London or New York markets. To illustrate this, please note the following summary of Bar Silver prices and sterling values of Hongkong Silver dollars:

Year	Bar Silver in Sterling equivalent	London	Hongkong Dollar
1880	62 1/2	100	32 1/2
1890	52 1/2	100	32 1/2
1900	42 1/2	100	32 1/2
1910	32 1/2	100	32 1/2

During the War the price of Bar Silver has steadily increased until to-day it is 49 and the sterling equivalent of the Hongkong dollar is 3/2.

Mercantile assistants and Civil servants coming from the homeland have, as a general rule, their salaries fixed in sterling by agreement, and from 1894 to 1915 it may be roughly assumed that in fixing these sterling salaries employers have had to mind a dollar having a sterling value of about 2/6. It will be seen that if round about 2/6 it will be seen that a man whose sterling salary is (say) £300 per annum has, until 1915, been drawing a local currency about 3,000 silver dollars.

This man now draws at the current rate of exchange \$1,500, a shrinkage in income of \$1,100, or over 38 per cent. At the same time the actual purchasing value of the silver dollar has decreased for the price of practically all local necessities; and, even in the case of things which may be said to be in the nature of imported luxuries, the high exchange has failed to compensate for the higher cost of production, freight, etc. In the case of the Services, where the sterling pay translated into local currency barely suffices for essentials in normal times, the position of the men, both Army and Navy, at the moment is intolerable. Married men, in order to provide the bare necessities of life for their families, are reduced to the degradation of accepting private charity.

Representations have been made by the heads of the Navy and Army to the Authorities, His Excellency the Governor has communicated to the Secretary of State, and urgent telegrams have been dispatched by the Joint Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce and the local branch of the China Association to the Prime Minister—all without apparent effect.

The feeling among the Services is intense, and I enclose for your information cuttings from the local Press of correspondence and leading articles.

In 1913 the Hongkong Government, presumably with the approval of the Home Authorities, recognised the hardship caused to Civil servants by a high dollar and granted them the privilege for the future of drawing 4/6ths of their pay at 1/5 to the dollar, and the balance at current rate. It is urged that similar concession should be granted to members of the Services stationed in Hongkong and China generally, and that any concessions should be retrospective. I trust you will give the subject-matter of this letter the very widest publicity, as it appears that only a Press campaign can move the Imperial Authorities to ordinary acts of justice—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) E. A. M. WILLIAMS
(Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Hongkong Branch, The Navy League).

MILITARY SERVICE AFTER
THE WAR.

COMMENTS BY A JAPAN PAPER.

Referring to the Hongkong Military Service Ordinance, the *Japan Chronicle* says:

As for the Governor's opinion on the necessity of military service after the war, it is doubtful whether outside the official class it receives any support. It is certain that the men fighting in France to crush German militarism will not accept unquestioningly another form of militarism for their own country. From private letters and information reaching us from time to time, some very strong remarks are made by the Volunteers in the New Army who set out to crush militarism as represented by Germany only to find that a number of British officials propose to Prussianise British institutions.

OFFICIAL CONTROL OF COOLIE
RECRUITING.

Since China's entry into the war the Chinese Government finds it necessary to take official cognizance of the emigration of coolies to Europe, Mesopotamia, Siberia, and other parts of the world where the Allies are in need of labour. The Ministry of the Interior is preparing, therefore, to establish official bureaux through which Chinese contract labourers may be enlisted. When the system is in working order the Chinese Government will require that all recruited labour be secured through the Government bureaux and not through Chinese labour contractors. It is believed that an official system of this sort would be a convenience to the foreign contractors and also to the coolies, who would receive a part, at least, of the profits which now go to middlemen.

WAR CHARITIES.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 18.

PART. NO. 1.

Owing to the large number of subscriptions received during the last few weeks the list is published in two parts.

General:—

Charity Fund \$3,338.38

Yan Sing Co. 500.00

Kwong Mau Tai 300.00

Liang Shih Yi 300.00

Chiu U Tin 250.00

Yuen Fat Hong 250.00

Kwong Cheong Shing 250.00

Chan U Ting 250.00

Ue Kuan Wa 250.00

Li Sui Kam 250.00

The Sincere Co. 250.00

Chan Ming Chi 250.00

Kung Yuen Hong 250.00

Tong Lai Chuen 250.00

Chan Shuk Shan 250.00

Wang Hong 250.00

Yee Kee Hong 250.00

The Sun Co. 250.00

Yam Chi 250.00

Pong Wei Ting 250.00

Kim Tai Lung 150.00

Fung Ping Shan 150.00

Chau Siu Ki 150.00

Lo Cho Shan 150.00

Yu Tak Shing 150.00

Fuk Tai Cheung 150.00

Yuen Shing Fat 150.00

Kwong Mei Shing 150.00

Tin Wo Shing 150.00

Kam Shing Lee 150.00

Shum Pak Ming 150.00

Kwong Wing Shing 150.00

Lo Chap Shan 150.00

Chau On Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. 150.00

Man On Insurance Co., Ltd. 150.00

Hongkong, Kowloon Land and Loan Co., Ltd. 150.00

Cheung Wo Chau 150.00

Ki Fung Hong 150.00

Wing Fat Hong 150.00

Chan Pik Chan 150.00

Tai Shun Cheung 150.00

Ming Yu Tai 150.00

Shing Fung Hong 150.00

Fa Yik Pang 150.00

Chiu Chau Sam 150.00

Chan Tin Shan 150.00

Kwong Sang Yuen 150.00

Tung Fat Yuen 150.00

Wing Wo Chan 150.00

Shun Shang Yuen 150.00

Tau Tak Lung 150.00

Ng Yuen Hing 150.00

Shing Shun Chan 150.00

Chu Tse Hing 150.00

Cheung Shing Hong 150.00

On Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. 150.00

Tung On Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. 150.00

Man Wo Hong 150.00

Un Chi Oi 150.00

Un Man Chun 150.00

Lau Siu Chuen 150.00

Lau Yu Fong 150.00

Lau Yik Chuk 150.00

Po On Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. 150.00

Man Cheung Yuen 150.00

Hong Yip Co. 150.00

Yeung Sai Ngan 150.00

Kam Cheung Hong 150.00

Fa Kee Hong 150.00

Ping Kee Hong 150.00

Yan Hing Lung 150.00

Tung Fook Tai 150.00

Tai Shing Co. 150.00

Uen Hing Kiu 150.00

Ti Yuen Restaurant 150.00

Chau Tung Sang 150.00

Lu Ka Wo 150.00

Ho Ngok Lau 150.00

Yu Yik Chi 150.00

Pang Kwok Sui 150.00

Lau Shau Shan Tong 150.00

Ai Chak Man 150.00

A Tack & Co. 150.00

Chiu Tai Chuen 150.00

Wong Siu Tong 150.00

Chan King Wan 150.00

Fook Wa Banking & Ins. Co., Ltd. 150.00

The Ying Lee Co., Ltd. 150.00

Cheung Sing Bank 150.00

Ma Ying Pui 150.00

Yee Hing 150.00

Chun Loong 150.00

Sing On 150.00

Yim Ping Tack 150.00

Sui Ket Bank 150.00

Tai Yau Bank 150.00

Tack Suen 150.00

Wing Hing (Bank) 150.00

Li Wing Kwong (Bank) 150.00

Li Ao Lau 150.00

Ming Sun (Bank) 150.00

Ming Kee 150.00

A Kwai & Co. 150.00

Mo Lee 150.00

Chan Cheuk Hing 150.00

Tsoi Wei Fook 150.00

Sun Choi Loong 150.00

Woo Cheung Bank 150.00

Hongkong Trading Co. 150.00

Mok Chung Kwong 150.00

Yip Pun 150.00

Lai Ching Hin 150.00

Him Tai 150.00

Fok To Kai 150.00

Hung On Co. 150.00

Lau Tak Po 150.00

Lau Lu Chung 150.00

Ho Lu 150.00

Ho Kwong 150.00

Wong Mow Lam 150.00

Tam Pak Shiu 150.00

Compradore to W. B. Loxley & Co. 150.00

Compradore to Gilman & Co. 150.00

Compradore to Bank of Taiwan Ltd. 150.00

Compradore to Netherlands

Trading Society

Gande Price & Co.

Chan Fai Yue

Yeung King Tong

Fung Kung Yuen

Lau Lim Yeung

Industrial and Commercial Bank Ltd.

Compradore to Suai & Co.

Mok Wing Yue

Wan Tun Mo

Fung On Hong

Kwan On Loong

Man Shing Hing

Yuen Wo Hong

Yuen Loong Shing

Po Cheong Chan

Yu Lee Yuen

Kwong Tak Hing

Kwong Shang Fat

Cheung On Fat

Fook Chan Chai

Shun Wo Tsung

Tak Shing Hong

Shing On Hong

Nam Wo Hong

Nam Shing Cheung

Yee Tai Hong

Kwong Yik Loong

Lau Ki Wa

Wing Shun Wo

Fung Yuen Hing

Hing Shing Lee

Ching Shun Cheung

Kwong Fat Yuen

Tai Yau Fong

Li King Lau

Po Hing Cheung

Yee Cheong Loong

Lung Loong

Hing Loong Lan

Ho Man Shang

Yu Wo Loong

South China Ins. Co., Ltd.

Kwan Fook Ng

Wong Fa Nung

Kwan Fong Kuk

Kun Wo Restaurant

Kwong Pik Chun

China Merchants S. N. Co.

Chau Cheuk Fan

Yeung Sui Wong

Tong Yan Poo

Lam Yat Hang

Chau Nang Ting

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE TAI SUN INSURANCE AND BANKING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE TAI SUN INSURANCE AND BANKING COMPANY, LTD., will be held at No. 100, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, being the Registered Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 24th of September, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the proposed resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:

(1) That the Capital of the Company be reduced from \$1,200,000 (divided into 6,000 shares of \$200 each) to \$600,000 divided into 6,000 shares of \$100 each and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of the ordinary shares from \$200 to \$100 each and extinguishing the liability in respect of uncalled Capital on the ordinary shares to the extent of \$100 per share.

(2) That the Capital of the Company be increased to \$1,200,000, by the creation of 6,000 additional ordinary shares of \$100 each ranking for dividend and in all respects pari passu with the existing ordinary shares in the Company and that the Directors be empowered to dispose of the said shares as they consider expedient in the interests of the Company.

Should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution at a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such Meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 10th day of October, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit confirming, such resolution as a special resolution accordingly.

Dated this 14th day of September, 1917.
By Order of the Board,
SECRETARY.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated in Hongkong.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Society, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 27th September, 1917, at 12.15 o'clock p.m., when the proposed resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:

(1) That the provisions of the Society's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting.

Should the above Resolution be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority the alterations in the Society's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

A print of the Memorandum as proposed to be altered can be seen at the Head Office of the Society.

Dated this 14th day of September, 1917.
C. H. F. HAY
per pro. General Manager.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FOURTH GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 16th September, 1917, commencing at 3.45 p.m.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or GYMKHANA Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Free.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE

THE MICHAELMAS TERM begins on SATURDAY September 16th.

Students seeking admission should call upon the Warden on FRIDAY, 14th inst., between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$2.50 per Share payable to all Shareholders on the Company's Register at 30th September, 1917, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on and after the 8th October, 1917.

Notice is further given that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 6th October, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1917.

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Unredeemed Bank Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1917, at Noon.

AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment INSTEAD of from the BOARD OF TRADE, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.

THE BOARD OF TRADE makes a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.

A. R. LOWE
Liquidator.

Chartered Bank Building,
Hongkong, 16th August, 1917.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.,
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "TELESIA"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 8th September.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th September will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 25th September, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1917.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.,
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "ANTENOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 7th September.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th September will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 27th September, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1917.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES per Steamer "BRAZIL"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 6th September.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th September will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 20th September, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents for Charterers.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1917.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENRINNES"

FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1917.

NORTH POINT HOTEL,

SHAUKEWAN ROAD.

RE-OPENED under New Management.

J. BROOK, Manager.

Tel. 207.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST FOR 25 YEARS.



POPULARITY MAINTAINED

BY ITS

EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 15th SEPTEMBER, 1917.

THE CALM AT CANTON.

DURING the last few days some of the Chinese members of Parliament who are at variance with the Premier, Tuan Chi-jui, have been passing through Hongkong on their way to Canton. It is reported that about one hundred and thirty members of the old Parliament have gathered round Dr. Sun Yat-sen, under whose leadership a Provincial Military Government has been formed. Contrary to the expectation of many Europeans who have followed political events in China during the last year, this Southern "Government" has formally declared war against Germany and Austria. That, of course, is all to the good, for it finally disposes of any temptations which might beset the members of this new "Government" to support the enemies of mankind. It must be confessed that there have been ugly rumours in the past of the influence of German gold in South China, and some of the unrest in Kwangtung has been attributed to it. The extraordinary letter which Dr. Sun addressed to the British Prime Minister a few months ago, in which he used extravagant language to show how essential it was for China to keep out of the whirlpool of war, has been, in effect if not in fact, repudiated by its author. The proclamation from Canton now states that "we will prosecute the war against Germany with the united effort of the whole country—no matter from what side—in order to show that we, members of the National Parliament, oppose Germany's attempted domination of the world by militarism." That is sufficiently orthodox to satisfy the most exacting critic among the Allies. It is unfortunate that it comes rather late, for

if Dr. Sun had written his letter to Mr. Lloyd George in that strain he would, at any rate, have seemed more sincere in his hatred of German ideals.

A careful examination of the Proclamation issued from Canton reveals that there are two matters which occupy a more important position in the minds of the discontented members of Parliament at Canton than the war against Germany. One of these is hatred of the Premier, Tuan Chi-jui, and the other is the desire to conciliate the Allies. Dr. Sun's followers hated YUAN SHUN-KAI, and since the death of the would-be Emperor, they have directed all of their animus against TUAN. If we were living in normal times, when the affairs of nations were settled by elections and debates, there would, of course, be every sympathy with critics of the Government ruling China. There has been always so much that is bad about even the best Government in Peking during the last few decades that all honest men would welcome exposures of the greatest of all China's ills, corruption. It is generally believed that TUAN himself has never taken a cent more than he was legally entitled to receive, but it is difficult to believe that of all his followers. Probably if he were to insist upon such a rigid standard of public morality amongst them he would soon be swept out of office. Exactly the same remarks apply to Dr. Sun. His enemies among the Chinese say all sorts of unpleasant things about him, and many Europeans regard him with suspicion. His departure from the office of organiser of China's railways revealed, it must be admitted, facts which may have been more or less justified by necessity but cannot be defended by any accepted code of public morality. Yet, whatever be his faults as a politician, it is difficult to believe that Dr. Sun has ever been actuated during his public career by any desire to amass riches for himself, although the official life of China has been for so many generations, and still is, permeated with what blunt people call bribery. We doubt whether any party in China in these days would attract anything but an insignificant following if such an old established practice were stamped out. Any criticism, therefore, which the malcontents at Canton may direct against the methods followed by TUAN's colleagues in handling public money, will not carry much weight with unbiased observers unless the supporters of the new "Government" of Canton can prove that their own conduct is above suspicion.

We have discussed, at length, the political situation in China with some of these members of Parliament who wish to overthrow TUAN. Two outstanding impressions remain as a result. They may not, of course, really represent what was in the minds of these politicians; for the ways of the East are not those of the West, and there is often some hidden meaning in an apparently innocent phrase when used by a native of China. But upon two matters most of the members are agreed. They say they desire to obtain the sympathy of the Allies and that they do not want to fight. They reveal an anxiety to obtain some support from the Legations at Peking. That, of course, was a feature of the 1911 revolution. The rebel leaders who overthrew the Manchus were fully as desirous of enlisting the good-will of the Great Powers as of defeating the soldiers from Peking. Dr. WU TING-FANG was an important asset to Young China because of his knowledge of foreigners. The Chinese mind always inclines to the view that it is better to negotiate than to fight, especially if there is no immediate prospect of loot. We know, also, that the Legations in Peking control the revenues from the Customs and the Salt Gabelle, and, on occasion, they have used force in order to protect their own nationals. In fact, no Government can really operate in China unless formally recognised by the Great Powers. There is much to be gained, therefore, and nothing to be lost, by being *persona grata* to the Ministers of Great Britain, France, America, Italy and Russia. That explains the words with which Dr. Sun's proclamation of war concludes. After drawing an analogy between the military

ideals of Germany and TUAN CHI-JUI, the document closes with this sentence: "We are of the same mind in regard to both internal and foreign affairs and we trust that the friendly Powers will consider our hardship."

One of the great objections to the Premier, TUAN CHI-JUI, is that he is, at heart, an apostle of militarism. Yet Dr. Sun has formed a Provincial Military Government and has taken office as Generalissimo! He arrived at Whampoa on a cruiser, he was arrayed in a most gorgeous uniform, and, altogether, he seemed determined to impress the people with his new rôle. It is, of course, not impossible that he may possess military genius of which the world is entirely ignorant. It is not, however, usually associated with the dreamy temperament which Dr. SUN is supposed to possess. Unless his own friends, including that perverted admirer and biographer, Dr. CANTLIE, have utterly misled us, Dr. SUN is much more like a non-conformist passive resister than, let us say, the late Lord KITCHENER. He abdicated the PRESIDENT's chair in order to satisfy the ambitions of YUAN and to avoid strife. That, at any rate, is what his friends say. We may therefore be reassured about Canton, and accept the statement of one of the members of Parliament recently in Hongkong that "There will be no fighting in Canton while Dr. SUN is Generalissimo."

MAIL NOTICES.

The Daily Press will re-commence the issue of Mail Notices twice daily on MONDAY.

These Notices will be delivered to subscribers of the paper free on APPLICATION. Applications should be made immediately.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Tai Sun Insurance Company, Ltd., will be held on the 24th inst.

A package of periodicals for the forces in France has been received from the Hon. Secretary of the Hollandsch-Vlaamsch Levensbeschik.

A Chinese woman of 12 D'Aguiar Street has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from the effects of opium poisoning, the drug having been self-administered.

An eight-years-old Chinese girl has been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from somewhat severe injuries to the head, caused by her falling from the balcony of 41, Yee Wo Street. She fell from the first floor.

A Chinese boy, aged 14 years, and residing in Stanton Street, has been removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries to the head sustained by being knocked down by motor-car No. 73, belonging to the Connaught Garage.

When half-way across the harbour in the Yaumati ferry launch on Thursday, a Chinese woman, aged 38, of 38, Gago Street, jumped overboard. She was rescued by some launches, and taken to the Government Civil hospital, where she was found to be insane.

It will interest subscribers to the War Charities Fund to learn that the Colony's subscription of £1,800 in April last for Y.M.C.A. Hongkong Huts has been utilised to open one hut at Chiseldon (near Swindon), one at Murren (Switzerland), and one at Bagdad.

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, a Kowloon ricksha coolie was ordered to pay \$12-\$10 for using insulting language to Mrs. Maxwell, 1, Ashley Terrace, Kowloon, and \$3 for not having a licence. Sergt. Lammigan said that the Police received a number of complaints, but people would not take the trouble to prosecute, as they should do.

TYPHOON STRIKES AMOY.

MUCH DAMAGE.

As was mentioned in the Daily Press yesterday the typhoon which struck Amoy on Wednesday night did considerable damage. A message has been received stating that it was the worst blow Amoy has experienced for the last 30 years. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's *Amakura Maru* and Butterfield & Swire's *hulk* were driven ashore. The roof of the B. and S.'s godown was blown off, and much damage was done to other property. It is stated that the typhoon was travelling about 16 miles an hour when it struck the Port.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Without any desire for publicity I feel, however, that a word of explanation is necessary in connection with the letter which appeared in your issue of yesterday.

I sincerely sympathize with "Fed-up Englishman" and hasten to express my regret that the words "happy and contented" were used publicly in connection with the report of the "Services" Entertainment Fund," which appeared in your issue of the 12th inst. The phrase was, of course, only used relatively. I quite agree that no Service man, smarting as we all do under the present injustice, can honestly call himself contented or, indeed, happy until redress is forthcoming; but we cannot help feeling that conditions, so far as recreation is concerned, would most certainly have been considerably worse without the generous assistance of the Colony, which has been provided through the medium of the fund.

I should like to add, however, in further explanation, that the S.E.F., though coinciding with the present grievance, was not, and is not, in any way intended to be a substitute for the official address which is our due and which we still continue to hope will soon be forthcoming.—I am, Sir, your faithfully,

C. L. COOPER HUNT, C.F.

Hongkong, September 14th, 1917.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

O.S.K. PROSECUTED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, Mr. Higuchi, manager in Hongkong of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and as agent of the *Indo Maru*, was summoned by the Imports and Exports Department for not making a correct statement of the dutiable liquors imported in the *Indo Maru* within four hours of the arrival of the ship.

Mr. Lloyd, of the Imports and Exports department, prosecuted, and Mr. Grist defended.

Mr. Lloyd, in opening, said that he did not impute any malicious intent or guilty knowledge to the defendant. It was no doubt due to the negligence of some assistant in the firm. One case of eight gallons of Japanese wine did not appear in the copy of the manifest which was sent to the Imports and Exports office, and though it was but a slight offence it was one of a whole series.

Mr. Grist said that in view of the remarks made by Mr. Lloyd, regarding malicious intent and guilty knowledge, he would ask his worship to discharge the defendant. The prosecution attributed no malicious intent or guilty knowledge whatever, which really amounted to an admission that the defendant had committed no offence. He merely supplied the particulars which were required to be supplied by section 52 of the Ordinance, and if his worship would turn to section 57 of the Ordinance he would find that no person was guilty of an offence under the Ordinance unless he committed an offence knowingly. That being so, and in view of what had been said by Mr. Lloyd, there was an end to the case.

Mr. Wood said that he would like to hear some evidence.

The Chinese clerk in charge of the liquor manifests said the document produced was the copy of the import manifest of the *Indo Maru*, dated August 28th. That manifest did not mention a case of Japanese wine; only ten cases of beer and ten cases of sake.

By Mr. Grist—Each shipping company sent a complete copy of the manifest of every ship coming into port.

Mr. Lloyd, in the witness-box, and cross-examined by Mr. Grist, said that as complete copy of the manifest of the *Indo Maru* was sent to the Imports and Exports Office upon the arrival of the ship.

Mr. Grist—And on that ship's manifest you will find the case of wine concerned?

That is so.

And it is very easy, when making a copy such a large manifest, to miss something out?—Yes.

Mr. Grist added that his point was that the case of wine was duly reported to the Imports and Exports office, but had been missed out in the copy.

Mr. Lloyd said that a correct statement of liquor had to be made, and that had not been done in this case; the Ordinance had not been complied with. It was impossible to do the work properly if only one liquor manifest were provided, with no details.

The case was adjourned to allow Mr. Lloyd to re-consider his position.

THE WAR.

HEAVY ENEMY ATTACKS IN WEST.

THE RUSSIAN CRISIS.

KORNILOFF ENTERPRISE FAILS.

SWEDISH "DIPLOMACY."

BRITISH NAVAL AIRMEN ACTIVE.

Franco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HEAVY ENEMY ATTACKS ON BRITISH.

PIERCE FIGHTING.

London, September 13th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—After an hour of heavy bombardment, enemy raiders entered our trenches eastward of Bullecourt. We drove them out after sharp fighting. The enemy left a number of dead, also some prisoners. We successfully raided in the neighbourhood of Oppy. The enemy, early this morning, heavily bombarded a mile of front north and north-westward of Langemark. They then attacked in considerable strength. We repulsed them after fierce fighting. There were severe enemy losses.

Despite the bad visibility, our aeroplanes carried out artillery photographic work and bombed aerodromes, ammunition dumps and railway stations day and night. We drove down three machines. Two of ours are missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

HOSTILE ARTILLERY ACTIVE

London, September 13th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We took a few prisoners in the Lens sector last night. Hostile artillery have been active in the Bullecourt, Messines and Langemark areas.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUEL.

GERMAN BATTERIES DOMINATED.

Paris, September 13th.

A communiqué says: The artillery duel has continued in a violent manner in the region of Bixschote. Our artillery, north of the Aisne, are dominating the German batteries, which are most active in the region south of Juvin-court. We prevented any attack.

German aeroplanes bombed Dunkirk. French airmen successfully bombed Portemarc, Gitsgetilindenken and Staden, and an aerodrome north-east of Thourout.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH ADVANCING.

Paris, September 13th.

An Eastern communiqué says:—We have reached Mulista, on the west bank of Lake Ochrida, and Hill 1,704, ten kilometres south-west of Mulista. We took 160 prisoners.

Italian Front

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIANS CLAIM HEAVY ITALIAN LOSSES.

London, September 13th.

A wireless Austrian official message claims that the Italian offensive has failed, and declares that the Italian losses total 230,000, including 20,000 taken prisoner.

ENEMY PRESSURE.

Rome, September 13th.

An official message says:—The enemy, with renewed intensity, attempted to dislodge us from Monte Sangabriel, but only gained a few advance posts.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

U-BOAT MURDERERS.

"SINK WITHOUT TRACE."

London, September 13th.

It is evident that the U boat murderers are striving to carry out the general practice and policy advocated by Count Luxburg, to "sink without any trace being left. The following authoritative statement gives the latest instances of cold-blooded murders on the high seas.

The schooner *Jane Williamson* was attacked by a submarine on the 10th inst. off Cornwall, and was shelled till she sank. The crew of six took to the boat, whereupon the submarine shelled the shipwrecked crew. Three of them were killed and the master, mate and a seaman were picked up on the following morning seriously wounded.

The schooner *William* was attacked on the 11th and sunk by gunfire. The submarine also fired shrapnel at the crew in the open boat. One of the crew was wounded.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH NAVAL AIRMEN BUSY

London, September 13th.

The Admiralty announces:—Naval aircraft dropped several tons of bombs on the Thourout aerodrome and dumps and the Bruges docks, causing explosions. They also attacked shipping at Zeebrugge Mole, getting direct hits on a large destroyer and several seaplane sheds, causing fire. All the machines returned.

Russian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FORCING THE ENEMY BACK.

GOOD WORK BY ADVANCED DETACHMENTS.

Petrograd, September 14th.

A wireless Russian official message, dated Thursday, states:—In the direction of Riga advanced detachments are fighting their way forward. They have occupied Kulis village, in the coast region, and have also captured Pelne, southward of the Pskov Road, with prisoners and booty. They have also advanced to Rentzon, and southward.

EARLIER CABLES.

STUBBORN FIGHTING.

GOOD WORK BY VANGUARDS.

Petrograd, September 13th.

A wireless Russian official message says:—On the Northern Front our vanguards, after a stubborn battle, gained possession of a massif. Southward of Lake Plauru we gained a foothold in the Schkorsten-Silamouya line. Our vanguards advancing in the direction of Riga continue to hold the Nitzupepau-Kebayar line. There is intense artillery fighting southward of Vidra. We caused several explosions. We gained possession of a height southward of Radantz and repulsed counter-attacks. We took 412 Austrian prisoners.

GERMAN MESSAGE.

STRONG RUSSIAN PRESSURE.

London, September 13th.

A wireless German official message says:—Southward of the Riga-Wenden road our cavalry withdrew before strong Russian pressure.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SWEDISH ELECTIONS.

CONSERVATIVES LOSING SEATS.

Stockholm, September 14th.

The elections are resulting in a defeat for the Conservatives. Up to the present the Socialists have gained three seats and the Liberals five. The Conservatives have lost thirteen seats.

SWEDISH TREACHERY.

GERMAN COMMENT.

Amsterdam, September 14th.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* describes Count Luxburg's actions as foolishness. Count Luxburg cannot be expected to be trusted again as a diplomatist. His negligence and unintelligence have resulted in serious trouble. The paper also complains that the text disclosed that the telegrams, although they must have been available, were not published in Germany.

FRENCH POLITICS.

M. PAINELEVE'S SUCCESS.

Paris, September 14th.

The *Temps* states that public opinion welcomes M. Painlevé's success in forming a Cabinet, and the inclusion of M. Ribot, which typifies the staunchness of the country, irrespective of disagreements and political rivalries. M. Painlevé is entitled to the most liberal support.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

Petrograd, September 14th.

The organ of the Workmen's and Soldier's Delegates states that General Korniloff and his chief of Staff, General Lukomsky, have agreed to be tried by a revolutionary tribunal.

NEW COMMANDS.

General Ruskay has been appointed to command the northern front, and General Dragomiroff has been appointed to command the south-western front.

NEW MARINE MINISTER.

Petrograd, September 13th.

Admiral Verderovsky, former Commander-in-Chief of the Baltic Fleet, has been appointed Minister of Marine.

EARLIER CABLES.

NEW GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

London, September 13th.

It is officially announced that Sir W. E. Davidson has been appointed Governor of New South Wales.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.

Melbourne, September 13th.

If the necessary arrangements can be made, the Victorian soldiers abroad will vote at the forthcoming State elections.

THE ORIGINAL AUSTRALIANS

HOLIDAY AT HOME.

Adelaide, September 13th.

The Director General of Recruiting states that arrangements will be made to send 5,000 of the original Australians home for a holiday, irrespective of whether reinforcements are sent. The visit of these gallant men will give a great stimulus to recruiting.

AMERICA AND MILITARY SERVICE.

ALIENS TO BE CALLED UP.

Washington, September 13th.

The Senate has passed a resolution drafting military service for all aliens of one year's residence in the United States, except those exempted by Treaty, and German and other enemy subjects. It is estimated that 1,000,000 men will be affected. Allied and neutral subjects claiming exemption will be allowed to leave the country within ninety days.

THE RUSSIAN CRISIS.

Petrograd, September 13th.

The appointments of M. Kerensky as Commander-in-Chief, and of General Alexieff as Chief of Staff are confirmed. KORNILOFF WANTS TERMS.

A Petrograd telegram says that General Korniloff has expressed his willingness to surrender on terms, but the Government demands an unconditional surrender.

THE KORNILOFF ADVENTURE.

Petrograd, September 13th.

M. Skobelev, Minister of Labour, has stated that the Korniloff adventure has definitely collapsed, and his headquarters have surrendered.

NO NEGOTIATIONS WITH KORNILOFF.

Petrograd, September 13th.

M. Savinkoff, interviewed by the Associated Press, said that General Krinoff, who was the commander of the Korniloff troops, was at Luga. So far there had been no fighting anywhere. A portion of the Korniloff troops is fourteen miles from Tarkoo Solo, and another at Gatchina. He emphatically denied that any negotiations were proceeding, or could proceed, with Korniloff.

RUSSIAN FRONTS DEFENCELESS AND LEADERLESS.

Petrograd, September 13th.

M. Skobelev has emphasised the necessity for continued vigilance, because of the criminal activity of General Kaledin. He indicated new anti-revolution attempts, and stated that the whole Army administration would shortly be altered. The Minister of the Interior has stated that owing to General Korniloff's revolt the Russian fronts were defenceless and leaderless for three days. The most severe punishment must be applied to General Korniloff. The Government would do nothing to soften his lot.

KORNILOFF MOVEMENT FAILING.

London, September 13th.

The latest news from Petrograd, still evidently from Government sources, is that Korniloff's movement appears to be definitely failing. A collision between the troops of the two parties is no longer to be apprehended. General Alexieff is telephonically endeavouring to persuade Korniloff to abandon his enterprise, which, therefore, it is generally opined Korniloff will not pursue further.

APPEAL TO MUSSULMEN.

Petrograd, September 13th.

The Committee of the Mussulman Alliance has sent a delegation to the Mussulman units who are marching with General Korniloff. Telephonic negotiations and then verbal discussions have proved fruitless.

THE FALLING ROUBLE.

London, September 13th.

While the exchange value of the rouble is at present only 61d., the intrinsic value, owing to the rise in the price of silver, is 2s. 7½d.

KORNILOFF'S DESIRE.

London, September 13th.

A telegram from Petrograd states that General Korniloff's proclamation says that his sole desire is to lead the country on the road to fortune. He will hold power only until the Constituent Assembly meets.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Ottawa, September 13th.

The Senate has passed the third reading of the Bill authorising the Government to purchase the Canadian Northern railway.

BRITAIN'S TRADE.

London, September 13th.

The increases during August were: Exports, £2,083,392; imports, £24,475,973, compared with the same month last year.

FRENCH SHIPPING.

Paris, September 13th.

During the week the sailings have been 1,047 and the arrivals 1,005. The sinkings have been one above and five below 1,000 tons. Three vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

SILVER.

London, September 14th.

Silver is firm, and there are buyers.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN NORTH CHINA.

3,000,000 HOMELESS.

SHANGHAI, September 13th.

Owing to floods there are 3,000,000 homeless and destitute in Chihli. The number drowned is incalculable. There is great destruction also in Honan, Hupeh and Hunan. Large districts in North China are virtually impassable except in boats. The Chinese Red Cross are urgently appealing to the nation for relief.

JAPANESE GOLD.

Tokyo, September 13th.

The Treasury has prohibited the export of gold, except under licence.

SWEDISH TREACHERY.

STRONG ANTI-GERMAN FEELING IN BUENOS AIRES.

Buenos Aires, September 13th.

A great crowd set fire to the German Club and attempted to set fire to the offices of the pro-German journal. The crowd also attacked the German Legation and Consulate, and shops, and demonstrated at the House of the Foreign Minister, cheering him and execrating Luxburg and Germany, with whom street orators demanded a rupture.

ARGENTINA AND COUNT LUXBURG.

Buenos Aires, September 13th.

If Germany does not disavow Count Luxburg, Argentina will recall its Minister from Berlin.

FRENCH CABINET.

NO SOCIALISTS TO JOIN.

Paris, September 13th.

M. Painlevé's failure yesterday morning was due to the Socialists' objection to M. Ribot.

At a meeting of Socialists yesterday, it was decided not to permit any socialist to join the Cabinet, though they were ready to support the Government entrusted with the safety of the country. Subsequently a list of the new Ministry was published, including M. Painlevé Premier and War Minister; M. Ribot, Foreign Affairs, and M. Loucheur, Minister of Munitions. There are no Socialist Ministers.

BUDAPEST IN SUMMER.

M. Jeno Balla, the Special Correspondent of *Le Figaro*, devotes a two-column article to the menace of the German "invasion" of Hungary. The Germans, he says, have poured into Budapest in their thousands; they have monopolised the hotels, rented all available private houses, and practically taken possession of the famous Marguerite Island, in the Danube, between Buda and Pest, and all because they mean to gorge themselves "in the summer." The writer declares that "Budapest has become a fashionable spa for all hungry Allies, German and Austrian," and quotes the police statistics as showing that in May there were 7,334 Germans in hotels and 12,016 in private dwellings. They have come to spend the summer in Budapest because it is "the only place in Central Europe where one can eat well if one has money."

M. Balla goes on to say:—When rich people in Berlin ask each other where they intend to spend the summer, the invariable answer is: "At Budapest." And they carry out their threat, too. In May 20,000 of them took part in the "invasion" of Budapest, and when all the hotels were filled the thousands who followed had to go to the provincial towns.

All the summer residences along the beautiful mountain slopes behind Buda have been rented by the invaders, who pay 2,000 to 3,000 kronen per month for them, and the writer complains bitterly that their servants stop the vendors early in the morning on their way to the market places and buy up their stock at enormous prices, "most of the visitors being rich Prussians of the manufacturing and industrial magnate class," who have "money to burn" as long as the Germans buy war loan bonds and their Government pays the army contractors. The article concludes:

"Before the war we would have looked upon this state of affairs with satisfaction. To-day it causes us no small anxiety. It is certain, and the German and Austrian visitors themselves make no secret of it, that only our butter and flour and meat and other foods tempted them. This, too, just at a time when our women, worn out with worry and fatigue, walk the empty market places for hours in vain. Butter, eggs, fowl, meat, lard, and similar provisions are not to be had. If they ask how it is that, although we are in June, there are no young fowls and fresh vegetables, no milk and no butter in the markets, the stereotyped answer is: 'We would have enough, but before the sun rises the hotelkeepers are on the spot and carry away everything, regardless of cost. The German visitors will pay anything.'"

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGAI SAN PO."]

LUK WING-TING AND THE GOVERNMENT.

SHANGHAI, September 14th.

Liu Cheng-un has arrived at Peking and visited the Premier. He reports that Luk Wing-ting is opposed to the Canton Parliament and to the Senate. If the Government will formally convene a new Parliament Luk Wing-ting will mediate with the South and West.

The President has sent Wang Shi-cheng to Tientsin to instruct Li Yuan-hung to mediate with the South and West.

SOLDIERS PAY.

Fu Lung-cho will devote the Japanese loan of 5,500,000 dollars to the payment of soldiers' salaries.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

The Government yesterday discussed the question of sending troops to Europe.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated the 14th September, 1917, state:—

Our last report was dated 7th September, and we have another very slack and uninteresting week to record. Exchange has further advanced, with the natural result of increasing the dullness of our local market. Investment shares are again the weak spot, and are extremely difficult to move. Shanghai market has been influenced by the high Exchange and remains very dull and depressed. Singapore market for Rubber shares has kept firm and the price of the raw material is slowly advancing.

The Malakoff Co. has declared an interim dividend of 15 per cent.

The following are our to-day's wire quotations:—

Alor Gajahs	8.430
Ayer Panas	11.50
Cenalis	2.50
Kedah	4.10
Kempas	9.00
Malaka Pindas	3.00
Malakoffs	4.75 cum. div.
New Serendahs	4.50
Sandycrofts	4.50
Tapahs	23.50

Plantation Rubber in London is quoted at 2/10 per lb. Bar Silver is quoted at 50d. Sterling T. T. is 3/2½. Singapore T. T. is 138½. Shanghai T. T. and the Bank's buying rate for 3d/s. bills are nominal.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai are somewhat lower. Business has been done at from \$580 down to \$555 and further shares are probably obtainable at the rate.

MARINE INSURANCES.—No business is reported. Unions are on offer at \$750. Canton is quoted \$320 nominal. Yangtze \$160 nominal with exchange at 73. North China quotation is higher at Tls. 110 nominal.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fires have buyers at \$290 and China Fires at \$131, but no transactions have taken place.

SHIPPING.—Nothing has been done and prices remain nominal and unchanged. Douglas is quoted at \$81. Indo-China Deferred at \$89 and Steamboats at \$173. Star Ferries are offering at \$29.

Ons—Shells are lower, in consequence of a fall in London price, and are quoted 102/6, but no shares are offering and the War risk prevents importations from London at any reasonable level. Langkats are quoted at Tls. 14 and Ural Caspians at 32/-, both nominal.

REFINERIES.—This section has been quite neglected and no sales are reported. China Sugars are nominal at \$22, while Malakoffs are to be had at \$29.

MINING.—Nothing doing whatever. Raubs could be got at \$2.45. Kailans are wanted at 40/-, Tronohs are quoted rather higher at 28/- nominal.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—A few sales of Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been made at \$112 and \$111 and they close with buyers at the latter figure. Kowloon Wharves have remained steady at about \$73 cash, with buyers at \$74 for December. Shanghai Docks are nominal and unchanged at Tls. 76.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Market has been quite stagnant. Hotels are on offer at \$94, and West Points are in request at \$78. Other Stocks are nominal with Lands at \$88, Centrals at \$80 and Humphreys at \$5.90.

COTTON MILLS.—Like all other markets this has been dull and inactive. Buss are offering at Tls. 100, Shanghai Cottons are wanted at the reduced rate of Tls. 121, Yangtzeops can be placed at Tls. 5. Kung Yiks are nominal at \$14 and Orientals at Tls. 36.

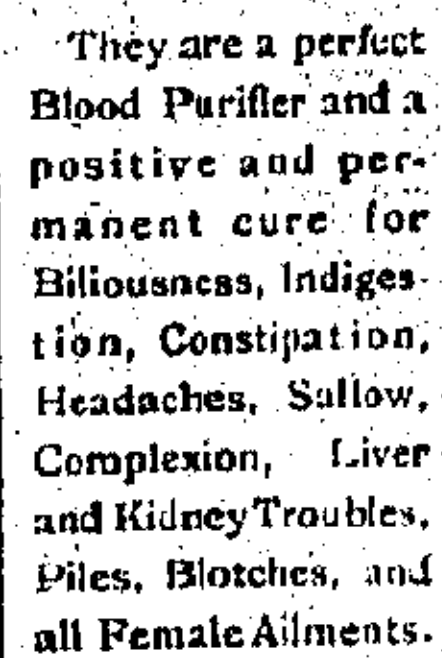
MISCELLANEOUS.—Cements are dull, with sellers at \$6.90. Tramways are on offer at \$5.90 and Peak Tramways at \$3.90. Electric have been done at \$18 and China Providents at \$21. Watsons are offering at \$6. Union Waterworks are quoted \$13 sellers. Other quotations are nominal at prices mentioned in our list.

MEMO.—No Settlement day, 27th September.

HEADACHES.

The Cause and Remedy.

Sick and Nervous Headaches are but the symptoms of other ailments to which they are merely sympathetic, such as Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation, or some other irregularity of the system. Many women habitually suffer from Headaches, which make life a daily purgatory. Indeed this complaint may be regarded as peculiarly an affection of the feminine sex, an ailment common to all women from girlhood to old age. If men suffered from Headaches as women do, business would be at a standstill, but the truth is that a woman's headache is generally due to womanly causes. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills get at the cause. They aid the digestion and assimilation of food, cleanse the system and purify the blood, and are a positive cure for sick headache, biliousness and stomach disorders.



They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Blotches, and all Female Ailments.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS
FOR THE LIVER

For Sale by Watkins, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 60 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by THE W. H. COMSTOCK CO., LTD., (Sole Proprietors) 21 Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

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Ho. 57, Canton, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

JOHN WALKER & SONS LTD., Scotch Whisky Distillers, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.



LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH. VETARZO BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other causes. It restores vitality, cures nervousness, restores the system to its normal condition, and cures all diseases of the blood, such as anemia, chlorosis, leucemia, etc. It is a powerful tonic and restorative, and is the only medicine that can be taken without any harmful effects. It is the only medicine that can be taken without any harmful effects. It is the only medicine that can be taken without any harmful effects.

VETARZO BLOOD & NERVE FOOD

Before we have anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of nervousness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No other medicine has been able to permeate and penetrate to the minutest capillary, restoring vitality, cures nervousness, restores the system to its normal condition, and cures all diseases of the blood, such as anemia, chlorosis, leucemia, etc. It is a powerful tonic and restorative, and is the only medicine that can be taken without any harmful effects. It is the only medicine that can be taken without any harmful effects. It is the only medicine that can be taken without any harmful effects.

Send stamped addressed envelope for free booklet, or P.O. 2/6 for trial bottle or other remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., 10, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON. Unimpaired Veracity may be seen by the fact that the only medicine that can be taken without any harmful effects is the only medicine that can be taken without any harmful effects.

VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOTHS, CASH ON DELIVERY.

"FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR."

[BY A. G. GARDINER.]

We are within a few days of the completion of the third year of the war, writes A. G. Gardiner, in a recent issue of the *Daily News*. "Three years or the duration of the war" was the phrase with which Lord Kitchener warned us that we were entering on a long struggle. There were not many who took the warning seriously. We may think that we did, and adopt the formula of some eminent prophets after the event—"I always said it would be a long war."

But neither here nor in Germany was there any real vision of the course or length of the struggle. The Kaiser's army was to be in Paris in a fortnight; the "steam roller," according to the *Times*, was to be in Berlin in the three months. The author of the latter prophecy is today telling us in the august accents of the dictator of two worlds that the war has only just begun. There are years and years of it to follow. He is probably wrong now as he was wrong then.

The truth is that wars are wayward things. They rarely work out "according to plan." Lord Milner thought the Boers would be beaten in a few weeks; Lincoln at the end of four years admitted that no one had foreseen the stupendous nature of the secession conflict. The only prophets of war who can generally afford to recall their prophecies are those who promise disappointments and disillusion. "They are ringing their bells now," said Walpole when at last he was driven into the Spanish war; "soon they will be wringing their hands."

THE STARVATION PHASE.

But though disappointments and disillusion have been our portion in common with the belligerents, the great tendencies of events should reassure us. They have been with us throughout; but they were never so visibly with us as they are today, and the end may be near at hand.

This may be doubted if we look only at the external of the war. The three years are nearly over, and we are about to explore the unknown "duration." If we base our calculation on the visible struggle we have not much material for a cheerful forecast. Those who anticipate the continuance of the war over another winter and perhaps over a second winter have the stronger case. We have come to the end of one chapter only to find once more that we are at the beginning of another.

We are experiencing that familiar deception of the mountains which offer us false summits for our achievement only to reveal new summits to be won. The phase of this year has been the phase of mutual starvation. It is over—temporarily, but over. The *U* boat has done its worst, and we survive. The blockade has done its worst, and Germany survives. The harvests of the world are being reaped, and the war goes on. The efforts of three years, on that side and on this, to effect a dramatic finish have been brought to naught and we face a mere struggle of endurance.

THE LAST CARD.

In that struggle Germany is now definitely the underdog and across the Atlantic her doom is being written by the light of a thousand furnaces. She has still one card to play. She may try to escape the slow working of events by a gamble with her Navy; but if she shrinks from that risk there would seem to be no alternative to a war of exhaustion. And with the experience we have had in this war of the power of the defensive it would be a courageous prophet who put an early term to the struggle. In the light of the military facts, then, those who look for another year of war and possibly two open to have the weight of the argument on their side.

But the true tendencies are not to be measured wholly by the visible military facts. "War," said Clausewitz, "is only an extension of policy." It is an instrument, not an end. It is subordinate to ideas, and no one can be blind to the transformation in the world of ideas behind the war, or to the startling elucidation of the issue which has come in recent months.

A WAR OF SYSTEMS.

From the beginning it has been held in these columns that the war was not a war between nations, but a war between systems. The government of the world was a crazy quilt—here Absolutism, there Republicanism, elsewhere a compromise like our own. We had tried to find an accommodation, a basis of neighbourly existence, between these systems, the Liberal world hoping that the Absolutist world would collapse from within; but the war came whether this bit of territory or that was to change hands, but whether Absolutism or Liberalism was to govern the world was not a question of the world but all the world. One of the systems had to go entirely; there was not room in the world for two principles.

It was not very clear for the first two years that this was the issue, for we had one of the worst despotisms on our side. But with the revolution in Russia the truth that lay at the heart of the war was revealed.

THE NEW PHASE.

That event made it possible for the United States to come in, and with the entrance of the United States the issue was not merely clear, but at last was

authoritatively stated. President Wilson's declarations were (1) we are not at war with the German people, but with their autocratic system; (2) we will make peace with the people but not with their Autocracy; (3) our object is to make the world safe for democracy; and (4) that can only be done by a world system of free peoples leagued together for the defence and security of the common liberty.

By that, announcement the real war, as distinct from the national struggle, was narrowed down to Germany itself. All then, perhaps, believing that momentous things are imminent in Germany—that the Autocracy and the nation are approaching the inevitable collision. It must be remembered that there has always been a powerful minority opposed to the war; and that popular leaders like Bernstein and Haase (not to speak of Liebknecht who has long been in prison) have openly charged the German Government with responsibility for the war. The opposition has been kept under because the Autocracy has had control of the machine; but the control is weakening. The Autocracy must have victory or the challenge from the nation grows. It has not had victory and the failure of the immense hopes founded on the submarine warfare has deepened the discredit that is undermining its authority. Privations can be born when victory beckons a people on; but privation is another matter when hope is sinking.

THE WAR IN GERMANY.

How is that war progressing? In the past we have allowed our hopes of internal disruption and economic collapse too much rope. Today we are allowing ourselves too little. There is strong ground for believing that momentous things are imminent in Germany—that the Autocracy and the nation are approaching the inevitable collision. It must be remembered that there has always been a powerful minority opposed to the war; and that popular leaders like Bernstein and Haase (not to speak of Liebknecht who has long been in prison) have openly charged the German Government with responsibility for the war. The opposition has been kept under because the Autocracy has had control of the machine; but the control is weakening. The Autocracy must have victory or the challenge from the nation grows. It has not had victory and the failure of the immense hopes founded on the submarine warfare has deepened the discredit that is undermining its authority. Privations can be born when victory beckons a people on; but privation is another matter when hope is sinking.

SIGNALS OF DISTRESS.

Being the food riots which have taken place in the great towns during the last few days. Hence the remarkable declaration by Conservative leaders like Delbrück, Rohrbach, Troeltsch, and Emil Fischer that the denial of political reforms must end and that a measure of freedom must be granted forthwith, "so that the Government may give practical and visible evidence of its trust in the people which the German nation deserves."

The signals of distress are everywhere—in the panic speech of Herr Dornburg in the suppression of all independent comment in the German newspapers, in the apologies that are being made for the failure of the submarines to reduce us to starvation, and in the remarkable interview with Herr Bjornsen in the Norwegian Press, in which, after having been the most obedient lackey of Germany, he repudiates the Government, declares that it is lying to the people, that it conceals the facts about the sinking of neutral ships, and that the Austrian Emperor (whom he has seen) is in revolt against the tyranny of Berlin. In all this and much else there are the evidences that disillusionment is at last coming to the German people. When that process is complete the last stronghold of Absolutism will crumble as it fell in Russia, and the war will be near its end.

RUSSIA'S DEMAND.

It is the task of the Allies to help that process to mature—to help to drive in the wedge between the German people and the system which is now fighting desperately for its existence, not merely against the Allies but against the tendency within. The moment has come, not for a bid for peace, but for such a revised statement of the Allies' war aims as will put our case unequivocally before the world. It is such a statement for which Russia asks, and nothing will do so much to consolidate the Government of that country in the midst of the storms that rage around it as a frank and swift response in this matter.

The troubles of the Russian Government have come as much from the Allies as from the Extremists. The latter are careless of the political revolution that has been accomplished; they care only about the social revolution of which they dream. They are not pro-Germans, but they are ridden by their theories and they represent the Allied countries, France, Great Britain, the United States, as given over to Imperialism, capitalism, and conquest as much as Germany. It is this propaganda that the Russian Government has to meet and destroy to survive. And what it asks is that the Allies shall come to its aid, re-state their objects in the light of the great events of the past six months, and enable it to return to the Russian people with the assurance that the cause of the Allies is the cause of liberty, that the destruction of the other system, not the German system, is the object in view, and that the only enemy to peace is the Military Autocracy of Prussia.

THE CHOICE.

There should be no delay in making this declaration. And in convincing the Russian people that the Allies are not at conquest but at liberty for every people we shall convince the German people too, and stimulate their internal movement towards emancipation. We have nothing to fear and much to gain from any discussion of our objects, whether by Socialists at Stockholm, in Petrograd, or in London, whether by the churches (who have too long been silent), or by politicians. It is not the Allies who need shun the light; it is the Prussian Autocracy, which cannot afford to disclose its aims. The peace which the Allies aim at is a peace of the peoples, a peace founded on preparation for wrongs, but not on revenge on liberty to every nation to live its own life in security, and on the banishment from the affairs of men of the menace of Absolutism. If that policy is made clear, the German people will see the choice before them. They can stand by their system and have a long war with a bitter end; or they can renounce their system and by democratizing themselves have, as Mr. Lloyd George said at Glasgow, an earlier and a better peace, and a peace which in the end will reconcile them with the world which their Government and their deeds have outraged.

"THE REAL WAR MAPS ARE WOMEN'S HEARTS"

SOME GLIMPSES OF LITTLE STREETS BY AN EX-MILL GIRL.

"An Ex-Mill Girl" has written a book, "Helen of Four Gates," which has attracted much attention. In the *Weekly Dispatch* she writes this article, which gives some glimpses of "Little streets and the great war."

"Because I am being considered something of a freak in having brains enough to write a book after having 'done time' in the factory, the editor of the *Weekly Dispatch* has asked me to write an article on some phase of 'Women and the War,' she writes.

"If he expected from me a brilliant set of 'views' on the subject he will be disappointed. I do not deal in 'views' on such a subject. I stand too near the horror of it all. My husband is a soldier. My only brother will soon be meshed in the spider's web. I do not like uniforms of any description—nor anything that makes people all look alike. I do not care for what tends to brutalise, nor what tends to bloodless asceticism. I like people with 'faces'.

A GREAT CRIMSON CLOUD.

"Always, always as I walk along the pleasant lanes, hearing the cuckoo, or children's laughter on a green hillside, as the sun goes down, there seems to be a great crimson cloud darkening everything with its horrid shade.

"I shout to baby to try and make myself forget it. I tell her to 'show big,' and as she puts her hands up I think of the lads who are 'showing big'—beating down hellish terrors that come to men because they are human. She 'peeps'—and I am reminded against my will of 'peeps' that mean death to the peepers. She says 'Bye-bye' and shuts her eyes—and the vision of lonely men going to 'bye-bye' in a hell of din comes before me.

"I am a woman, not a freak. Moreover, I am a working woman. I have no brilliant 'views'.

"I have feelings—blind, irrational, natural feelings. They say that feeling is the ground-work of opinions. If so, from these women in the little houses, feeling like myself, there may evolve opinions that will challenge the glory of war and strike at the age-long custom of our sheltering behind a wall of men.

THE "NOBODIES."

"The women I know are 'nobodies' in little streets. They are factory workers, shop girls, dress-makers, bakers of bread, clairwomen—and mothers of families who work for love, not wages, and thus kick their honest 'clogs' through the ancient lie that nobody would work if not paid in money that is waited for and taken as soon as got.

"Some of my friends read much, some scarcely any. Some of them can't pronounce the names of the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia. Some can. What does it matter, anyhow? We all feel about these places when we've got anybody there.

"The real war maps are women's hearts. Mesopotamia is where 'he' is—lad, or the lads.

"The results of our feelings are strange, tragic, and sometimes—humorous. But it is a humour tinged with tears. When I was shop assisting, at the beginning of the war, an old woman of eighty came to my stall. Poverty, respectable, pinched, was stamped all over her. She firmly believed she was doing her bounden duty in this time of crisis by buying a penny bunch of crushed, sullied, artificial flowers to smarten her bonnet. Another woman evicted a bronze peacock from her house and buried it in the coalhovel, thinking peacocks might be unlucky and that her man might come home and the war end if the peacock was ousted.

SOME WOMEN.

"Another woman, a brave lass with a sickly baby and something of a comic spirit, wished her lad home so that 'he could do a bit of church parade wi' 'th' kid o' needs.' (Somewhere, while she tossed with the child, he was stretcher-bearer.)

"Another woman, an old woman, sang for joy as her knitting-needles flew, because lad was taken prisoner. Her baby was safe. Some of the women, middle-aged, have gone into the mills again, so that they can send parcels to their lads, knowing they don't get enough to eat.

"Once, in the post office, my heart bled within me to hear a young woman, tossing her shawl over her shoulder with a 'Fanny' of 'Hindle Wakes' flourish, say, with a look of dark discontent, 'It's grand when we've to lose sleep over that 'oo.' She had had no Army pay for six weeks. Her new book had not come.

CHANGES IN WOMEN.

"The psychological changes in working women since the war began have been great in literature and illiterate alike.

"In the beginning, after the first crack of doom, after the first stunned lack of feeling, came the enlistments. Maybe a thrill of adventure communicated itself to the women. There was some feminine fear of invasion. Newspapers were feverishly read. Women 'fell out' with each other for differing opinions, for in those days we had opinions. Our own folk were not in the spider's web.

"She an old maid. She's ne'er done owi' for her country. So she wants my lads to go, said a shawled, stout woman in a little shop, telling me of another woman. 'Well—I'd rather go myself. How much is onions? Lord! What shall we ha' to eat in a bit?'

THINGS BEYOND DOING.

"This was the beginning of the real upheaval of the lives in the little streets—this shadow of the first fear for 'our (Continued at foot of next column.)

FIRST RUSSIAN GIRL TO KILL A GERMAN.

LYING WOUNDED IN HOSPITAL.

The story of the first girl in the Woman's Battalion to kill a German has just been given me by the heroine herself as she lay in the hospital, wounded (writes a Press correspondent). She is Mary Golubnyova, an eighteen-year-old high school student. She is tall and graceful, with pretty blue eyes, her blond hair, now short, giving her the appearance of a handsome boy. Laughing at the wounds which caused her to be sent to the hospital, she showed her brilliant white teeth. Dictating to me her tale, she trifled with a locket and a little bag at her neck. On asking, I learned the bag contained cyanide of potassium in case she was captured. In the battalion all carried the same.

BY MARY GOLUBNYOVA.

I am wounded, they say; I call it mere scratches, but it may keep me from the front several weeks after only two days' fighting, but at any rate I was in the front trenches and I got my German. I am feeling better already, and hope I can go right back. I must go; my country needs me. That is why I enlisted.

I saw soldiers in Petrograd demanding not to be sent to the front and I realized that the country needed every man and woman who was not a coward. Then the Woman's Battalion was formed, and I joined immediately. I have never regretted it; I was never afraid, and I ask only the privilege to bear a gun against the enemy again. I must fill the place of men who will not fight.

Going to war is not too much for a woman; I was always strong; still, being a woman, I wondered if it would be too fatiguing. Once at the front, I forgot whether I was a man or a woman; I was just a soldier. The only preparation I made against contact with the enemy was to wrap the upper portion of my body tightly. During the battle I was never hampered for an instant on account of my sex. The soldiers, the real brave soldiers, treated me like a comrade. Only the cowards jeered.

We went into action a fortnight after our arrival at the front under heavy German cannon fire. Given the order to advance, we rushed out of our trench. Feeling no sense of danger we dashed toward the enemy in the wood. The machine-guns began knocking over our companions. We were ordered to lie down. I noticed those at the front with me were all women. The men were further back.

I began shooting, the gun kicking my shoulder so hard that it is still blue and stiff. I was glad when we were ordered to charge the machine-guns in the woods. We paid dearly, but we held on, and by night our scouts discovered the machine-guns and we shelled them out.

After the first attack I was attached to a machine-gun, carrying ammunition to an advanced position under the fire of hidden German machine-guns. We were advancing and constantly in danger of capture by the Germans. On one trip over newly captured ground I saw what I considered a wounded German officer lying on the ground. I went to help him with my gun in my right hand and the machine-gun ammunition in my left. "Seeing me, he jumped to his knees and pulled out his revolver, but before he could shoot I dropped the ammunition and killed him.

How did I feel on taking a human life? I had no sensation except to rid my country of an enemy. There was no sentimentality. We were trying to kill them—that is all. Any Russian girl or any American girl in the same position would have the same feeling.

No, I do not feel that I did anything exceptional. Any well developed girl can do the same.

There are no cowards among us. We expected to be killed and were ready to die. I had the luck to escape this time, but I am ready to die the next.

I never knew when I was hit. Shells were breaking everywhere. One got me. The next time one may really get me.

A MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

The House of Commons Commercial Committee, which has over 100 subscribing members of all parties, recently appointed a strong sub-committee to consider the question of a Ministry of Commerce. The sub-committee had three meetings, and recommended in their report the creation of a Ministry of Commerce entirely independent of the Board of Trade. They advocated the inclusion in the new Ministry of the Commercial and Patents Departments of the Board of Trade and the formation of an Advisory Committee of representatives of various trades and industries to assist the Ministry. The sub-committee further suggested that a conference should be held with representatives of the Foreign Office as to the Commercial Service in regard to trade questions. They suggested in addition, that the new Commercial Department should be modelled on the lines of the United States Bureau for Foreign and Domestic Commerce, with any necessary modifications. The full committee has considered this scheme, and approved it. Appropriate action for pressing its adoption by the Government will be taken.

own', and the going up of food. Wages increased 10 per cent. in the factories. Food went up 50. When the first chorus of 'Economics' reached us we smiled. Our lives even to us seemed incapable of further paring. And yet—what we have lost since then in love and grub!

"I have heard quiet, commonplace women who before were never dissatisfied, speak with a gleam in their eyes of a possible revolution. Women are primitive animals. Maybe it's not having time to read the papers so much as the men.

"Still, echoes of economy exhibits opened by duchesses reached us anon. We joked about it at fish carts as we tried to buy the tail end of a cod. We waxed sarcastic on the idea of 'making homes from scrap-heaps' and chairs from upholstered beer barrels. We had no imagination. We were indignant. But we had no voices. We were 'nobodies.'"

ANGLO-JAPANESE ECONOMIC ALLIANCE.

NEW PLAN TO CHECK GERMAN INFLUENCE.

HOW JAPANESE CAN HELP JAPAN IN INDIA.

In a recent number of the *Nihon-shinbun* (Japan and the Japanese) Mr. Nishida Kichiro, who is the Japanese representative on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, has written an article in which he has set forth his views on the necessity of Japan concluding an economic alliance with Britain to take the place of the present political alliance, which has already served a good purpose, but which may be almost said to have lost its raison d'être, seeing that both Britain and Japan are now on friendly terms with Russia, against whom the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was directed. In this course of the article, the writer states:—

Britain and Japan, who have been successful in their political alliance, are now under the necessity of concluding an economic alliance. Though Britain has opened up large markets for her goods everywhere in the world, the markets for Japanese goods are so extensive. The two countries, which are politically allied, are also on the same terms in economic matters, and it is observable in the Eastern markets, where Japan ought to assume the preponderant position in the competition. On the markets in the South Seas and India, Britain makes a point of thwarting the development of Japan's commercial interests. In these circumstances, the attitude of some British subject in India and China towards the Japanese is so hostile that it is difficult to recognise them as the people of Japan's Ally.

When the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, inaugurated its Ceylon service five years ago, the P. & O. Company entered into keen competition with the Japanese steamship company. Owing to the great perseverance displayed by the N.Y.K. in keeping up the competition, the British company at last yielded, and the Ceylon service is now regarded as one of the principal steamship lines of the country. If Britain is ready to start similar competition with Japan in future in order to prevent the extension of Japan's commercial interests, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance will be rendered null and void.

It is advisable for Britain rather to welcome the extension of Japan's commercial interests in her vast colonies, for the purpose of checking the development of German commercial influence. German goods were finding their way into India in large quantities in pre-war days. In 1913 India imported German goods to the value of 126,000,000 rupees, about three times the value of the goods imported from Japan the same year. Not only in India, but in Canada and Australia German commercial influence is far superior to that of Japan. It is, therefore, necessary that an economic alliance so that the development of Japanese commercial interests in British colonies may be advanced, to say nothing of British commercial interests being largely improved. In this way, both countries ought to endeavour to throw obstacles in the way of the development of German commerce as far as possible.

It is very regrettable that Japan's trade with India is in an unfavourable condition, in singular contrast to the great prosperity of British trade there. An economic alliance between Japan and Britain is also greatly needed in order to improve the indifferent condition of Japan's trade with India. The following table gives a comparison between Japanese and British trade with India:—

	Rupees.
Total imports of India	848,232,000
Imports from Japan	12,824,000
Imports from Britain	556,690,000
Total exports of India	329,595,000
Exports to Japan	84,393,000
Exports to Britain	405,912,000

	Rupees.
Total imports of India	1,354,775,000
Imports from Japan	53,585,000
Imports from Britain	709,375,000
Total exports of India	2,172,982,000
Exports to Japan	134,836,000
Exports to Britain	515,657,000

	Rupees.
Total Imports of India	2,347,470,000
Imports from Japan	47,901,000
Imports from Britain	1,178,822,000
Total Exports of India	2,560,903,000
Exports to Japan	273,739,000
Exports to Britain	515,657,000

As is clear from the above table, India imported from England 80 per cent. of the total imports for 1904, while imports from Japan accounted for only 15 per cent. of the total. As to India's exports, 37 per cent. of the total went to England, only a little more than 5 per cent. coming to this country. Thus, India imported from England 1.45th of what she imported from Japan. In 1910, India imported from England about 40 per cent. of her total imports, importing a little less than 2 per cent. from Japan. During the last ten years India's trade has doubled, and England has always supplied about 50 per cent. of all her imports. It is a great pity that in the face of the prosperous trade England is doing with India, Japan has been able to supply only 2 per cent. of the Indian imports.

It may also be noted that Japan's exports to India constitute merely one-fifth of her imports from that country. Since the outbreak of the war, Japan's exports to India have increased, and yet in 1915 Japan's exports to that country were not more than Y.2,200,000 in value and in 1916 Y.7,760,000. On the other hand, Japan imported from India goods valued at Y.147,506,000 in 1915, and Y.179,500,000 the following year. This discrepancy between exports and imports is not of course a discouraging phenomenon, as the greater part of the imports from India consist of raw cotton, material for Japanese industry, but as compared with the prosperous condition of England's trade, one cannot help being struck with the insignificance of Japan's trade with India. It is

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TRAPPED IN A TUNNEL.

GERMANS CONSTRUCT THEIR TOMB.

Typical of the enormous power of the German defensive organisations in Champagne is the Mont Cornillet Tunnel, which, after a resistance of weeks, fell to the French as the result of the last brilliant attack on the summit.

The tunnel had been cut clean through the hill with the object of feeding the southern side in case of attack. Three battalions could be sheltered with supplies and munitions enough to stand a siege of ten days. Three entrances connected by galleries, with a transverse by gallery within the hill, gave access to the tunnel on the southern slope of the crest. The tunnel was ventilated by shafts opening on the hill, and the air in the galleries was kept moving by powerful fans.

For weeks no progress could be made against the hill in face of a stream of perfectly fresh troops which the Germans were able to launch at any minute from safe shelter within the tunnel. The final attack was postponed until it was possible to concentrate enough artillery of the heaviest calibre to wreck at least the entrances of the tunnel and render it unusable. The rain of shells was maintained night and day around the entrances, so that the German sappers were unable to work on or even to approach them. One big shell struck the ventilation shaft above the point from which the inner galleries radiate and wrecked the entire place, including the commandant's quarters, besides choking up the galleries and asphyxiating a large number of the garrison. At that moment the garrison numbered about 300 infantry, two machine-gun companies, and four sections of sappers, medical, wireless, and other details. The troops were led by two battalion commanders, both of whom were killed by this shell. When some hours later the French infantry swept over the crest, the tunnel was entirely cut off, and the whole garrison either crushed, asphyxiated, or captured.

The German officer commanding in front, finding no help came from the tunnel, went to see what had happened. He found the entrances choked with fallen earth and dead men, and no sign of life coming from within. While investigating the damage he was captured with a number of his men by the French.

This is the third instance during the recent fighting in which, as in the case at Chevreville and on the California Plateau, the tunnels of these subterranean fortresses in which, if anywhere, the Germans might have thought themselves safe have become the tombs of their garrisons.

most desirable in the existing circumstances, that efforts should be made to increase the export of Japanese goods to India by organising an economic alliance with Britain, if possible so that Japan's exports to that country may at least reach the figures of other imports from that quarter.

"India is a country of wide dimensions, equal to the area of Europe with a vast population, the adaptability of the climate for cultivation, the largeness of the population, the free supply of labour, and the abundance of raw materials, there is every prospect of the industries in India attaining great development in future, and there is accordingly as bright a future for her trade as for the trade of China and America. India boasts a population of over 300,000,000, which is equivalent to that of Europe (exclusive of Russia), but her trade has been far behind that of Europe. For instance, while the total value of the trade of European countries reached the enormous sum of Y.45,000,000,000 prior to the outbreak of the war, the trade of India was estimated at Y.3,000,000,000, which is only 1.5th of the trade of Europe. In other words, in European countries the value of trade per head is Y.130, while in India it is Y.10 per head. In Japan, the trade returns work out at Y.35 per head and in China at Y.4 per head."

"The Indians are a nation whose development has in the past been obstructed in many ways, and therefore it may be reasonably to expect them to acquire the same economic power as European peoples. But even if the Indian people attain only half the trade achieved by European peoples, the total will exceed Y.20,000,000,000, and in fact such development in her trade is quite within the bounds of possibility."

"It is the duty of England and other civilised countries to see to it that the civilisation of India is elevated to a higher level. This elevation of her civilisation will be necessarily followed by the development of her economic power, which will serve to advance her trade. In the present state of the Indian people it is beyond their power to exploit the natural resources of their country to the best advantage, and to tie with other civilised countries to make endeavours to put that country in the way of utilising its own natural resources."

The writer then refers to the fact that Britain owes her present wealth greatly to India, and says that in order to increase her trade it is necessary for Japan to secure the development of her colonies, encourage shipping industry, and expand Britain. The extension of the command of the sea always goes hand in hand with the development of commercial interests, and the writer hails with great satisfaction the fact that the present world conflict has put Japan in the position of playing an important part in the command of the Pacific and the Indian Oceans. He hopes that this will lead to the future expansion of Japan's commercial interests on the coasts bordering two oceans. In order to attain the development of Japan's commercial interests the writer says that an Anglo-Japanese economic alliance is of the most urgent necessity.

KERENSKI AT THE FRONT.

REMARKABLE SCENES.

A newspaper correspondent who accompanied Kerenski on his recent visit to the South-western front gives some vivid pictures of the remarkable scenes which took place during the tour. The Petrograd correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, in reciting some of these impressions, says that in the course of a day the popular War Minister, with whom was General Brussiloff, addressed meetings with an aggregate attendance of some hundreds of thousands of soldiers, and everywhere he left his auditors boiling with enthusiasm. In nearly every case Kerenski and the Commander-in-Chief were chaired back to their car on the shoulders of the troops.

At one place, where 30,000 troops were gathered, General Brussiloff asked if he might pledge his word that they would honourably fulfil their duty to the country and the nation, and "when it was asked from them to go to death for freedom!" This appeal was received with fervent cries of "We'll go where we are ordered!" At another point a crowd of some 10,000 soldiers ran after the car for nearly two miles, stretching out their hands to be pressed, and many of them weeping with joy. Some actually leapt upon the car, and flinging their arms round Kerenski, kissed him.

At the headquarters of the 13th Division, which in consequence of acute disorganisation, culminating in a refusal to go into the trenches, had been withdrawn from the fighting front, the Minister addressed 10,000 men. He said to them: "Is it true, as the German thinks, that the Russian troops cannot fight without a leader? The Russian soldier needs no leader, no freedom but the whip, because without that he remains inactive, while Wilhelm takes away his best regiments from our front and sends them against the freest of all nations, France!" To this challenge the soldiers shouted back as with one voice: "It is not true! Lead us to the attack!" One of the men then mounted the platform and said: "For the first time for three years we have heard a word that is true. It has been spoken by the representative of the Provisional Government, our War Minister and commander, Kerenski. Did you hear, comrades, what he said? You will not forget his words. Shame upon us that we allowed ourselves to be misled by wicked and ignorant men. Comrades, the Provisional Government demands that we should die for freedom's sake. It cannot be that we are not really to show we love freedom and Russia. We will die, but we will never surrender our freedom."

ASTONISHING RESULTS.

One of the Trans-Amur regiments paraded with red flags, on which was the inscription, "Down with the war," and a picture of hands clasped in friendship. Without giving the usual greeting, Kerenski called out the Regimental Committee, and Commander, and sternly asked: "What is the meaning of these flags?" He was told that the regiment desired a speedy peace as it was sick of the war, and also a new Commander. To this the Minister replied: "You desire the conclusion of peace; but don't you know that such a peace now would mean disgrace to Russia and death to freedom? It is not Sukhomlinoff who tells you this; but I, Kerenski. I am ashamed to find such a regiment in the Russian army." The Committee-men were much chagrined by this severe dressing-down, and the soldiers in the first ranks raised the cry: "Away with the flags! The pacifist traitors at once disappeared, and Kerenski, turning to the regiment, said: "If you receive the Commander you wish for, will you give me your word of honour that your regiment will become the bravest on the South-Western front and always go first of all into the attack?" The reply came back from hundreds of throats, "We give it! We give it!"

The Minister then addressed himself to General Brussiloff:—"Commander-in-Chief, I give you my word that at your command this regiment will go into battle in front of all the others, comrades the continued turning back of the soldiers, I have given my word for you, and you will not make it a falsehood." "We will not," hurrah!" was the response. "Then," said the Minister, "we will be reconciled again," in token of which he kissed the Chairman of the Regimental Committee.

At Tamopol, where a crowd of 15,000 soldiers and civilians had gathered, the visitors were welcomed by Count Rukhovich, who said: "Before you, comrades, stand the soldiers who, as Minister of Justice, abolished the death sentence. I am a representative of the old Polish aristocracy, but I am ready to kiss this man's hand which signed the great act putting an end to the violent shedding of human blood." Here, too, Kerenski's insistence on the necessity of an advance was received with boundless enthusiasm.

An hour was spent in the trenches. The Minister told the soldiers there that the war must be continued till "the complete destruction of German militarism" had been accomplished. He greeted all the men individually, having an encouraging word for each, shook hands with many of them, and kissed a young soldier who carried a red flag with the inscription, "Forward without fear or doubt for the freedom of Russia." At one point a group of soldiers had lined up against the wall of their trench, and sent forward one of their number to make a felicitatory speech, but after much hesitation the man could only stammer out: "I am delighted to see the first Russian Socialist War Minister," and then broke down completely and wept.

THIRTEEN GASLESS HOURS.

A French Decree forbids the distribution of gas every day between the hours of 8.30 a.m. and 10.30 a.m., 2 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. and 4.30 a.m.

In hotels and private houses the supply of water is forbidden each day except Saturdays and Sundays.

DYNAMITE JOHNNY O'BRIEN.

ANOTHER ALEXANDER DUMAS.

The recent death of Dynamite Johnny O'Brien closed a long and adventurous career, the details of which would read like a romance of Alexander Dumas set in the twentieth century. It was Dynamite Johnny who, by his blockade-running expeditions with men, arms, and ammunition, enabled the Cubans to fan the spark of revolution in the early days of their struggle for independence. His adventures were not confined to that island of unrest. He was known all over the world wherever there has been fighting, and was reputed to have been in command of a Japanese submarine during the Russo-Japanese War.

But it was as a Cuban sympathiser that he was best known for his daredevil gun-running exploits. To the Cubans he was a hero, and at the bedside of the old filibuster, when he peacefully passed away at a New York hotel, was Victor Hugo Barrera, who had come to New York to tell Dynamite Johnny that the Cuban Congress was about to pass a bill providing for the payment of \$6,000 a year to the soldier of fortune. Of his adventurous life the *New York Sun* says:—

STORY OF THE REAL "CAPTAIN KETTLE."

Capt. John A. O'Brien, as he insisted he should be called by his daredevil gun-running exploits. To the Cubans he was a hero, and at the bedside of the old filibuster, when he peacefully passed away at a New York hotel, was Victor Hugo Barrera, who had come to New York to tell Dynamite Johnny that the Cuban Congress was about to pass a bill providing for the payment of \$6,000 a year to the soldier of fortune. Of his adventurous life the *New York Sun* says:—

He was born in the old Dry Dock district, New York City, in 1837. He learned to swim about as soon as he learned to walk, and he got his name of "Daredevil Johnny" when he worked with his brother, who ran a ferry-boat in the East River. He took many a big boat through Hell Gate before there had been a thought of clearing that treacherous, rock-strewn channel, and he could boast that he never met with a mishap. Subsequently he became a pilot between New York and Halifax, and when the Civil War started he managed to get a commission as third officer on the *Illinois* when she was sent with other ships to fight the Merrimac.

Then he went out as mate on a schooner ostensibly bound for Nassau. The vessel was crammed with arms and ammunition for the Confederacy. O'Brien succeeded to the captaincy and ran the schooner to Matamoros, her real destination, where the cargo was turned over to Confederate agents.

His filibustering days began when the Cuban revolution started. It was at the calling of gun-runner that he gained a reputation that rang around the world and made him a prize ardently desired by the Spaniards. Many a man, made a gun, and many a round of ammunition were landed on Cuban soil from the deck of an O'Brien blockade-runner. But this work palled on him. It was not exciting enough. He left the sea, joined the insurgents, and led companies of ragged little brown men against Spain's veterans. He jumped back to the sea, made a mock of the Spaniards with his gun-landing from the city of Mexico, tried his hand at piloting between Cuba and the Florida coast, a job for which there were few candidates in those days, and then turned his bright eye towards Haiti.

Carrying contraband to that disturbed land he helped to bring about the downfall and expatriation of Legitime.

ACTIVITY IN RUSSIA.

The prospect of trouble in Russia attracted him next. He travelled secretly to Odessa, entered the service of the society that were trying to stir up a revolution against the Romanoffs, and was all ready to lend his wit and hard hand to the great job when the Potemkin mutiny, far too precipitate, made the whole revolutionary plan abortive. Dynamite Johnny led from Russia through the Caucasus. He found himself in Tokyo just before the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War. First he was appointed by the Japanese Government as an agent to purchase Holland submarines in America. Later he was named in command of a submarine operating off Port Arthur, and the story has been told with a degree of positiveness that Dynamite Johnny commanded the submarine which torpedoed and sank the Russian battleship *Potemkin* off Port Arthur, on 13th April, 1904. The Japanese Government has always maintained, however, that no submarines were in active commission in the war.

The incident by which O'Brien won his cognomen also exemplifies the intrepid courage of the man. The *Brooklyn Eagle* thus recalls the story.

He had hardly reached his majority when he helped ship a cargo of munitions of war to the Confederates by way of Mexico. He first became an independent filibuster in 1855, running arms to Colombia. Three years after that he won the title "Dynamite Johnny." A Cuban had bought the *Rambler*, a big schooner yacht, and had planned to send sixty tons of dynamite to Cuba for the revolutionists. O'Brien was the only man who would tackle the job of navigating the *Rambler* so loaded. When he got started, a heavy sea set the cargo shifting. Single-handed, the skipper went into the hold and made things safe. He won that title fairly.

In 1866 General Funston—then a youngster from Kansas—sailed on the *Dauntless* with thirty-five others to fight for free Cuba. O'Brien was the commander of the vessel, and this was Funston's impression of the man:—

"He was an ideal man for this peculiar business, cool and resourceful, and a splendid seaman. All of these qualifications were needed for filibustering in this particular war, for if there was one thing well-understood, it was that every member of one of these expeditions, if captured by the Spaniards, would get the shortest shrift possible to give him."

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